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EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, has been recalled.

A riot over nonunion labor at Chicago resulted in injuries to seven men.

A wealthy Quincy, Illinois, farmer has been arrested for the murder of his daughter's suitor.

The chief of the naval ordnance bureau reports in favor of sacrificing speed for armament in the construction of battleships.

President Hill, of the Great Northern, in a speech to Montana farmers, said his road would make another cut in freight rates soon.

A Northern Pacific special agent has expressed his doubt of the man arrested for holding up a train in Montana a few days ago being the right one.

President Roosevelt celebrated his 44th birthday October 27. He spent the day attending to his customary duties. Many messages of congratulation were received.

A Louisiana train was wrecked by running into a drove of cattle. The engineer and a tramp were killed and the fireman fatally injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

A Wyoming woman has been arrested for having four husbands.

The relief fund raised in Washington amounts to a little over \$5,000.

Minister Henry L. Wilson declines to be transferred from Chile to Greece.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson has been formally installed as president of Princeton university.

A Dunsmuir, Cal., constable was slain by thugs because he had run them out of town.

Frank Norris, a well known novelist, died at San Francisco from the effects of an operation.

Senator Hanna says his purpose in politics is to establish better relations between labor and capital.

Major Generals Corbin and Young are home from Europe, where they have been inspecting foreign armies.

England is becoming alarmed at the conflict prevailing among the Irish. Shipments of arms to the island have been prohibited.

Three persons were seriously and a great many others slightly injured as the result of an explosion in the rapid transit subway of New York.

Roosevelt has issued the order to reduce the army to its minimum strength.

The cruiser Olympia is being detained at the New York navy yard for lack of a supply of coal.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, issued a general order withdrawing troops from the coal fields.

Coal strike arbitration commission has perfected an organization. It was chosen chairman.

Members of the New York building trades threaten to go on strike. Five thousand men are involved.

Artillery are to be placed at once for the manufacture of the new three-inch guns to supply the field artillery. It will require 180.

It has been announced that H. R. Nickerson, vice president and general manager of the Mexican Central railroad, has been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

One of the worst storms that ever raged in the Behring sea raked the Nome coast from October 11 to 14. Three lives were lost in the Nome sea and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the water front.

The government of France will step in and try to settle the coal strike, which has reached a serious situation.

People on the Island of St. Vincent have been compelled to ask for aid. Food supplies are almost entirely exhausted.

As a result of a head-on freight collision on the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, seven people were seriously injured and may die.

A Georgia mob of 300 broke into a jail, took out a negro and hanged him. Troops had been ordered to the scene, but they arrived too late.

General Franklin Bell is to be relieved of command of the forces in Batangas province, Luzon. He will be succeeded by General Jesse M. Lee.

Charles W. Clark, son of W. A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, says he was offered \$2,500,000 to assist in securing control of the legislature and downing his father.

Boilermakers in the Wabash shops at Springfield, Ill., have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

Congressman A. Russell, of Danielson, Conn., is dead. He caught a severe cold at the last session of congress, from which he never recovered. He was 50 years of age.

Fifteen lives were lost by the capsizing of a boat in Chinese waters.

The United Irish league will raise \$100,000 to fight the landlords.

General Miles was robbed in Honolulu of his valise containing jewelry and other valuables.

PEACE BOARD MEETS.

Anthracite Coal Strike Commission Holds Short Session—Work Outlined.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The anthracite coal strike commission yesterday in the hearing room of the interstate commerce commission held its first conference with parties to the controversy in the anthracite regions. There was a full representation of both operators and miners and members of the press, and a number of other interested parties were present. The commission occupied the elevated seats generally filled by members of the interstate commerce commission, Judge Gray, as president, occupying the center. President Baer tendered the commission a special train which, was declined, the members deciding to ask or accept no favors.

The commission met at 2 P. M. Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine workers, Walter Edward Wehl and District President Fahay appeared for the miners, and the coal carrying roads were represented as follows: President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania coal company and Hillside coal and iron company; Alfred Walter, president of the Lehigh Valley; W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; David Wilcox, vice president of the Delaware & Hudson; John B. Herr, vice president of the Scranton coal company and Elkhill coal and iron company; J. H. Torrey, attorney for the Lehigh valley company.

The proceedings covered about two hours' time, and were given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation. The commission decided to begin its work next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the first day of the investigation to be devoted to a physical examination of the miners and the homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered. There was much discussion over a proposition made by the commission to have expert accountants appointed to audit the statements of wages and classification of miners to be made by the operators for use of the commission, but no decision was reached on this point beyond the announcement by the chairman of the commission's intention to appoint such an accountant in case his services should be found necessary.

Judge Gray, the president of the commission, read the order of the president creating the commission, and in a general way outlined the procedure to be followed from the presentation of the issues. He stated that in accordance with the immemorial practice among English speaking peoples, the commission would first receive the statement or demands of the miners, who were to be regarded for the purposes of this case as the prosecutors. The reply of the other side would then be heard, Judge Gray said, in order that the commission might have before it a definite issue.

CHICAGO SWITCHMEN AGAIN.

Demand an Advance of 5 Cents an Hour or a Strike Will be Ordered.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Grand Master Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Vice Grand Master W. G. Lee, have arrived at Chicago to look after the interests of the 7,000 yardmen employed in the Chicago district, who have presented a demand to the railroads for an increase of 5 cents an hour. The railroads have been notified that an answer is expected by next Friday.

The action taken by the Chicago yardmen is said to be the first step in the movement which started in Kansas City last June, when the chairmen on the scale committee of all systems, representing both the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors, met in joint session and decided to demand a general increase in wages for all members of both organizations. The question was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership of both organizations, and this vote is not all in yet. About three-fourths of the entire vote is now in the hands of the executive officers of both organizations, and the remainder is expected before November 1. The Chicago district of the switchmen is, however, separate, and the vote was almost unanimous in favor of demanding the increase.

NO MORE AID NECESSARY.

Miners are Now at Work, and Can Take Care of Themselves.

New York, Oct. 29.—The Daniel S. Jacobs, chairman of the miners' defense fund committee of the Central Federation of labor unions, said, at a meeting of that body today, that as the strike of the anthracite miners had been declared off the committee did not think it necessary to levy any further contributions for the miners.

FOR PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Washington, Oct. 29.—In his annual report the chief of ordnance recommends that an appropriation be made for erecting an ordnance workshop at the Puget sound navy yard, also a factory for guns. Fifty thousand dollars appropriated last session for ordnance machinery is asked for immediate use in commencing work on the workshop. Negotiations are in progress looking to acquisition of a site on Dye's inlet for a naval magazine.

Sharp Naval Battle Promised.

Colon, Oct. 29.—The safe arrival of the Colombian cruiser Bogota at Panama promises a sharp naval engagement in isthmian waters very shortly, as American gunners are on board both fleets. The government's hopes are now centered in the career of the Bogota.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

Governor Geer is making a tour of the eastern part of the state.

Judge Gray, a prominent citizen of Astoria, and a native of Oregon, is dead. He was 63 years old.

The merchantable lumber of the Cascade forest reserve is estimated at 50,000,000,000 feet, board measure.

The assessment valuation of Marion county has increased 4 per cent during the past year, according to the assessor.

Senator Mitchell has departed for Washington, where he will take up his labors prior to the opening of congress.

The Willamette river is changing its course at Salem and threatens to leave that city high and dry unless steps are taken to stop it.

Men under governmental supervision have been doing considerable dynamiting in the Willamette near Independence the past week. Several large snags and boulders were dislodged, making the upper river transportation much safer than last winter, when two or three steamers were sunk by running into submerged snags.

The Willamette Valley Prune association, of Salem, is shipping three carloads of prunes a day and is operating its packing house day and night. All prunes are shipped in boxes bearing the association brand. Sales are being made on the basis of price of 2½ cents for the four sizes in bags and a half cent more for fruits in 25-pound boxes.

Judge Burnett has rendered a decision which seems to be very sweeping in its effect and which will prevent hoboys from recovering possession of hope covered by the ordinary contract. The decision is to the effect that the contract is a mortgage and that the grower can discharge it by paying the money advanced to him, with interest.

Hops have reached 25 cents at Salem and a good many sales are now looked for.

Three hundred goats were shipped to Montana from Monmouth a few days ago.

Two new steamers, one for the Columbia river and one for Puget sound are being built in Portland.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Booth-Kelly sawmill at Springfield. The company hopes to have the mill in operation by the first of the year. It will have a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber per day.

Oregon has a most promising copper district in a section little known. This is the Innaba, on the Snake river, not far from where the Seven Devils is located on the opposite side. As yet little development has been done.

The recent rains throughout the Willamette valley have enabled the farmers to push the work of fall seeding. All fruit is picked and other fall work over and a few days more of good weather will enable the farmers to finish seeding.

Printers of Oregon City have formed a union.

The Necanicum spruce lumber company, of Seaside, is making some extensive improvements to its plant.

A majority of the Lewis and Clark fair directors favor a special session of the legislature to make an appropriation for the exposition. They believe this should be done at once in order to let the other states have an opportunity to see what we have done in the matter and allow them to act accordingly.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 67¢68¢; blue stem 73¢74¢; valley, 67¢.

Barley—Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00.

Flour—Best grade, \$20.35; Graham, \$2.90¢3.20.

Millet—Bran, \$10.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chaff, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.05¢1.07½; gray, \$1.02½¢1.05 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10.11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60¢70¢ per sack; ordinary, 50¢55¢ per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75¢2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$7.50¢4.25; per pound, 10¢; hens, \$4.45¢4.50 per dozen; per pound, 11¢; springs, \$3.00¢3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50¢3.00; broilers, \$2.00¢2.50; ducks, \$4.50¢6.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12¢15¢; geese, \$6.00¢6.50 per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14½¢15¢; Young America, 15¢17¢; factory prices, 1¢1½¢ less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½¢30¢ per pound; extras, 30¢; dairy, 18¢20¢; store, 12½¢15¢.

Eggs—New crop, 22¢25¢ per pound. Hops—Valley, 12½¢15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢14¢; mohair, 26¢28¢.

Beef—Gross, cows, 8¢3½¢ per pound; steers, 4¢; dressed, 6¢7¢.

Veal—7¢8½¢.

Mutton—Gross, 3¢ per pound; dressed, 6¢.

Lamb—Gross, 3½¢ per pound; dressed, 6½¢.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢6½¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢7½¢.

TITLE IS VALID.

Report of Attorney General Knox Says Panama Canal May Be Sold.

Washington, Oct. 28.—"The title to the Panama canal is valid," is the gist of the report to President Roosevelt by Attorney General Knox on his investigation of the offer of the Panama company. The next step, on the part of the United States, will be to negotiate and ratify a treaty giving to it the rights demanded under the canal legislation of last session. President Roosevelt will do everything in his power to secure the completion of such a treaty in time for presentation to congress at the coming short session, as he believes ample time intervenes for accomplishing this object. Should the Colombian government delay or decline to accede to the conditions laid down by congress, thereby causing a postponement until the first session of the Fifty-eighth congress, there is a possibility that the president will again take under consideration the construction of the canal over the Nicaraguan route. The opinion prevails here, however, that a treaty of satisfactory character will be negotiated, and that the first steps looking to the construction of a canal will be undertaken early next year.

BOLD BANDIT TAKEN.

Man Who Is Believed to Have Held Up the Train in Montana Is Captured.

Minneapolis, Mont., Oct. 28.—Deputy Sheriff W. W. McCormick arrested near Bonita today a man believed to be the individual who, single-handed, held up the North Coast Limited passenger train and murdered Engineer O'Neill near Bearmouth. The man's size and general description answer to that of the robber. He gives the name of Alfred Vanhaendout, and at times tries to talk with German accent and again uses plain English. He is of medium stature, has heavy shoulders and is inclined to stoop, and wore when arrested a gray suit of clothes and a peculiar little cap of blue color, and had two 45-caliber Colt's revolvers strapped to his body.

He acknowledges he was at Gold Creek the night previous to the hold-up, and says he is a tie maker looking for employment and that he was en route to Minneapolis when he passed through Gold Creek. He explains his slowness in getting over the ground and his not being seen all day yesterday along the road from Gold Creek to Minneapolis by stating that he missed his road shortly after leaving Gold Creek and had to retrace his steps. The officers discredit the man's story.

JAPANESE BARRED.

Washington Court Declares They Cannot Become American Citizens.

Olympia, Oct. 28.—The supreme court, in a decision handed down today, decides that a Japanese cannot become a citizen of the United States. The point came up directly in the matter of the admission of a young Japanese lawyer to the bar of this state. Takuji Yamashita, of Seattle, passed a very creditable examination for admission to the bar in the examinations last May, but his law making citizenship a qualification for admission to the bar of this state is very plain and is undisputed. The main point in the case which was presented to the supreme court in the form of briefs was whether a native of Japan could become a citizen of the United States, and whether the superior court of Pierce county acted within its jurisdiction in granting naturalization papers to Yamashita. The decision on this point covers a matter on which it is said there is no recent decision by any court, and it therefore becomes a matter of wide interest.

WRIGHT GIVEN A VOTE.

Recorder Is Added to Coal Strike Peace Commission—Both Sides Agree.

Washington, Oct. 28.—At the request of the members of the anthracite coal strike commission, and with the assent of both the operators and miners, President Roosevelt has appointed Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the commission, a member of that body. Mr. Wright has accepted the appointment. Mr. Wright, as recorder of the commission, has received replies from most of the coal mine owners who are parties to the controversy, indicating their acceptance of the invitation of the commission to attend the conference to be held for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for the hearings to be given by the commission, and also a reply from Mr. Mitchell, saying he would be represented at the meeting.

Cubans Up in Arms.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 28.—The International Brotherhood league sent to New York by the steamer Oriaba today 20 children, whose destination is the league school at San Diego, Cal. The representatives of the league offer to educate free an unlimited number of intelligent children. Their operations are being opposed by the Cuban press, the Catholic church and Protestant missionaries, who declare the league is making proselytes to Buddhism.

New Torpedo Boat to Be Tested.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The submarine torpedo boat Grampus, recently built at the Union Iron works, is in drydock here being made ready for her official trial on the bay. This will include not only the submarine trip, but a cruise of some distance, with perhaps a test of her efficiency in approaching a vessel unawares.

CANAL IS DELAYED

COLOMBIA PUTS UP THE PRICE ON THE PANAMA ROUTE.

United States Is Now Asked to Pay \$10,000,000—The Old Figure \$7,000,000—Wants Yearly Payment of \$600,000 to Begin at Once, Instead of Waiting 14 Years—Negotiations Not Closed.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The long expected response of the Colombian government to the proposition made by the state department for the negotiation of a canal treaty on the lines of the Spooner act has reached Washington, and was presented to the state department by Mr. Herran, secretary of the Colombian legation. It is difficult to learn the exact nature of this communication, but it is known that it is not altogether an unqualified acceptance of the state department's proposition. It is, however, friendly and dignified in tone, and does not close the negotiations by any means, though it unquestionably sets back the date of final agreement by opening up new topics for argument.

For one thing, the Colombian government is now entirely dissatisfied with the small amount of the payment to be made to it by the United States under the terms of the protocol, which it is proposed to use as the basis for the treaty. This sum is \$7,000,000. Colombia wants at least \$10,000,000. Moreover, the original proposal looked to await 14 years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was to be fixed then by mutual agreement. Colombia now asks the United States to agree at once upon a lump yearly payment of \$600,000, which will largely increase the immediate cost of the canal. The Colombian government clings to its contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory, and reiterates that the best it can do to meet the language of the Spooner act, which looks to perpetual control by the United States over the canal strip, is to make a 100-year lease, with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

TRUE VALUE OF TEXAS OIL.

Geological Survey Says the Field Equals Russian District in Size.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The Texas-Louisiana oil field is discussed exhaustively in a report of the United States geological survey. The existence of petroleum in the Gulf Coast plain, which extends inland for 100 miles, has been known as far back as 1860. The report says the extreme porosity of Spindletop oil rock favors the storage of a very large volume of oil and a very rapid yield when the reservoir is tapped. But it also favors the early exhaustion of the oil in the pool, and its rapid replacement by the underlying salt water. Beds of sulphur-bearing sand are reported from some of the wells on Spindletop, and beds of gypsum and of salt from others. The conclusion is reached with regard to the Spindletop field that the rock contains about one-fourth of its volume of oil. Even if the estimate is one barrel of oil for every 26 cubic feet of Spindletop, and a little less for other fields, there should be a yield equal to the Baku fields in Russia, and a much greater output than that for all of the other American fields.

The report says that the apparent consensus of opinion among chemists who have examined the field is that the gulf petroleum is unsuited for the production of illuminating oil, and that it is doubtful if it can be made to yield a good lubricating oil on a commercial basis. Its value as a source of asphalt and as a gas oil are as yet undetermined. The experiments seem to establish both its availability and its economy as a generator of steam. Whether the Beaumont petroleum may be successfully used in metallurgical processes is not yet settled.

CUBA TURNS IT DOWN.

Rejects Treaty Offered by United States, and Makes Counter Proposal.

Havana, Oct. 29.—The representative here of the Associated Press has learned from official sources that the proposed treaty between the United States and Cuba was returned to Washington by mail last Saturday. With the treaty was sent a counter proposition by the government of Cuba to that of the United States, the nature of which is not known, but it is understood that President Palma, in a letter sent with the treaty, says the acceptance of the propositions made by the United States would be ruinous to Cuba, as it would result in a large reduction of the customs revenue of the island.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton Dead.

New York, Oct. 29.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well known woman suffragist, died today at her home in West Ninety-fourth street, in this city. Old age was given as the cause of death. She was conscious almost to the last. About a week ago Mrs. Stanton began to fail rapidly. This became more noticeable last week, and then it was known to the family that her death was only a question of days or hours. She was born in 1815.

Explosion of 600 Kegs of Powder.

Fairmount, W. Va., Oct. 29.—"The Fairmount powder works, located 18 miles from this city, was damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by the explosion of 600 kegs of powder. No one was injured. The machinery was completely wrecked and iron was thrown for miles around.

WILL KEEP UP FIGHT.

Members of Engineers' Union to Be Asked Not to Handle Anthracite Coal.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—President Morton, of the International Stationary Engineers and Firemen, stated that all members of the association all over the country would be ordered to refuse to handle any anthracite coal until every member affected by the anthracite strike is reinstated on the basis on which the miners returned to work. The brotherhood has a membership of 14,000, and has local unions in 114 towns and cities.

President Morton declared his organization was in a position to shut out hard coal in all cities where it had local unions, and said such action would be taken if necessary for the protection of the members who had lost their positions on account of the anthracite strike. This is President Morton's view of the situation:

"According to all reports from Eastern mines, our men are getting the worst of it, and, while the miners are being reinstated, they are left out in the cold. Our organization does not propose allowing its members to be victimized, and as we cannot call a strike at the mines, nonunion men seeming to be in possession of the jobs, we will attempt to secure the reinstatement of our members by shutting out anthracite coal wherever we can. "While negotiations looking toward a settlement were on we did not wish to interfere in any way, although we feared our men would get the worst of the bargain. We believe the action of the firemen and engineers in quitting work helped the miners to win their fight."

"Although it is true that a majority of the nonunion men are members of the Miners' union, they have obtained their membership in our union, and have already asked for our assistance. We propose to give it to them, and I am going to call a meeting of the executive board, when action will be taken looking to that end. I will advocate that our members be ordered to refuse to handle anthracite coal, as, to my mind, this is the only method that will bring the operators to time. I believe the board will accept my suggestion."

Nearly All Engineers Turned Down.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 25.—It looks as though the union engineers were going to have some difficulty getting back their old places. At nearly every mine where the striking engineers made application for work they were told that there were no vacancies. A large number of carpenters are also out. President Mitchell has advised the men to wait a few days and see if employment would not be offered them. He believes that when general resumption takes place there will be few mine employes idle. The firemen are being taken back in larger numbers than any of the steam men, because they take places of men who are not so capable.

NEW LIFE-SAVING DEVICE.

Aluminum Globe Thoroughly Tested and Proves Complete Success.

New York, Oct. 25.—A demonstration of the efficiency of a novel life saving invention has taken place in the English channel, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. About four miles off Folkestone, a tug sighted a strange object in the water. Upon coming nearer it was found to be a large globe. From a manhole on the top a man's head projected. The tug went alongside and two men emerged from the globe. They proved to be the inventor and his assistant, both Norwegians. According to their story, the globe, which is composed of aluminum, was put overboard from a steamer off Havre. The inventor claims that it satisfied all requirements and expectations and demonstrated its serviceability for saving lives at sea.

Coal Trains Have Right of Way.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 25.—The Reading railway company officials do not believe that anthracite coal will be moving in any quantity before early next week. About 100,000 tons is looked for the first of the week, against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All coal trains are to be given preference. There will be no delay in the unloading of the coal into the yards of the cities and towns, and every facility for speedy work is being provided for train crews and shifters. During last night, 3,000 tons came down the road.

Davis Takes the Army to Task.

Manila, Oct. 25.—General Davis has issued a general order drawing attention to the carelessness of officers and men of the army in matters of dress and discipline, and characterizing the neglect in these matters as extraordinary. The order also refers specifically to the carelessness in making reports and drawing up other records, and directs commanding officers to insist upon reform of all existing shortcomings in the matters mentioned.

Mexican Railroads Consolidate.

Mexico City, Oct. 25.—It is reported that very shortly the Mexican Central railroad company will take over the Mexico, Cuernavaca & Pacific railway, which has a line from this city passing through the states of Morelos and Guerrero to the Balsas river.

BAD TRAIN-ROBBER

SINGLE-HANDED HOLD-UP OF NORTH-EASTERN PACIFIC IN MONTANA.

Engineer was Shot and Killed—Secured Little Booty—Bandit Says He Is the Man Who Held Up Southern Pacific Train in Oregon—Big Reward Offered for His Capture.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 27.—One of the most daring train robberies in the history of the Northern Pacific railroad occurred early Saturday morning at a lonely spot known as Mulkey canyon, three miles and a half west of Drummond, Mont. So far as known, but one man was engaged in the attempt to rifle the express safe. That one man seemed to be a host in himself, when he killed the engineer, cooped up a whole train crew and an entire train-load of passengers, and kept three men at work obeying orders. Engineer Daniel O'Neill was shot in the abdomen and killed when he grappled with the desperado, who had covered him with two revolvers. The train was known as the North Coast Limited.

It is believed that the robber boarded the train at a water tank, which is located about 300 feet west of Bearmouth, where a stop was made for water. Just after the train passed through Bearmouth station, where no stop is made, the fireman started to put in a fire. He was startled to hear a yell and turning round found a man standing on the coal pointing two big revolvers at his head.

"Throw up your hands!" shouted the man, elevating his voice to overcome the roar of the train. "Throw up and obey my orders, and you won't get hurt."

The man slid down the engine deck, and forced the fireman against the left seat of the cab. He covered Engineer O'Neill with one revolver and ordered him to throw up his hands.

"You mind what I say," said he to the engineer. "If you don't I'll blow your head off."

Just then the steam was shut off and the brakes applied and the train came to a stop in Mulkey canyon. Engineer O'Neill, it seems, stepped from his seat, and in doing so overturned his lantern which was set below him. Immediately he grappled with the robber and tried to overpower him. The man released himself, and placing the big revolver almost against the engineer's abdomen, fired. Engineer O'Neill gave a groan and fell to the ground outside.

The robber then went from the engine to the express car. He pounded on the door and demanded that it be opened. The two men inside opened the door to find themselves facing two big guns. Both were ordered out of the car.

He then tried to blow open the big safe with a light charge of dynamite. This failed and 15 sticks of dynamite were placed in the next charge. The outer door of the safe was blown open, and another charge of 15 sticks of